SpCl
F
127
N8N546
1907

Niagara

NIAGARA FALLS

NIAGARA is the first spectacle of Earth. Here beauty of color and majestic outlines are united as nowhere else with ceaseless, overwhelming force. The Yosemite, the snow-capped Alps, the glories of Venice, the wonders of cave or mountain or sea possess one or the other, but never both. Niagara is at once a magnificent picture, a work of art, and at the same time an exhibition of giant power—a power that is perpetual, that knows no lapses, no holiday, no rest, that goes on and on and on forever. Nothing gives one such a glimpse of eternity—such an idea of the endless, of infinity—as this.

The best impression of Niagara is the result of memory. Few people realize the philosophy, the religion of this—the grandest sermon ever preached—until after the first blush of acquaintance is over.

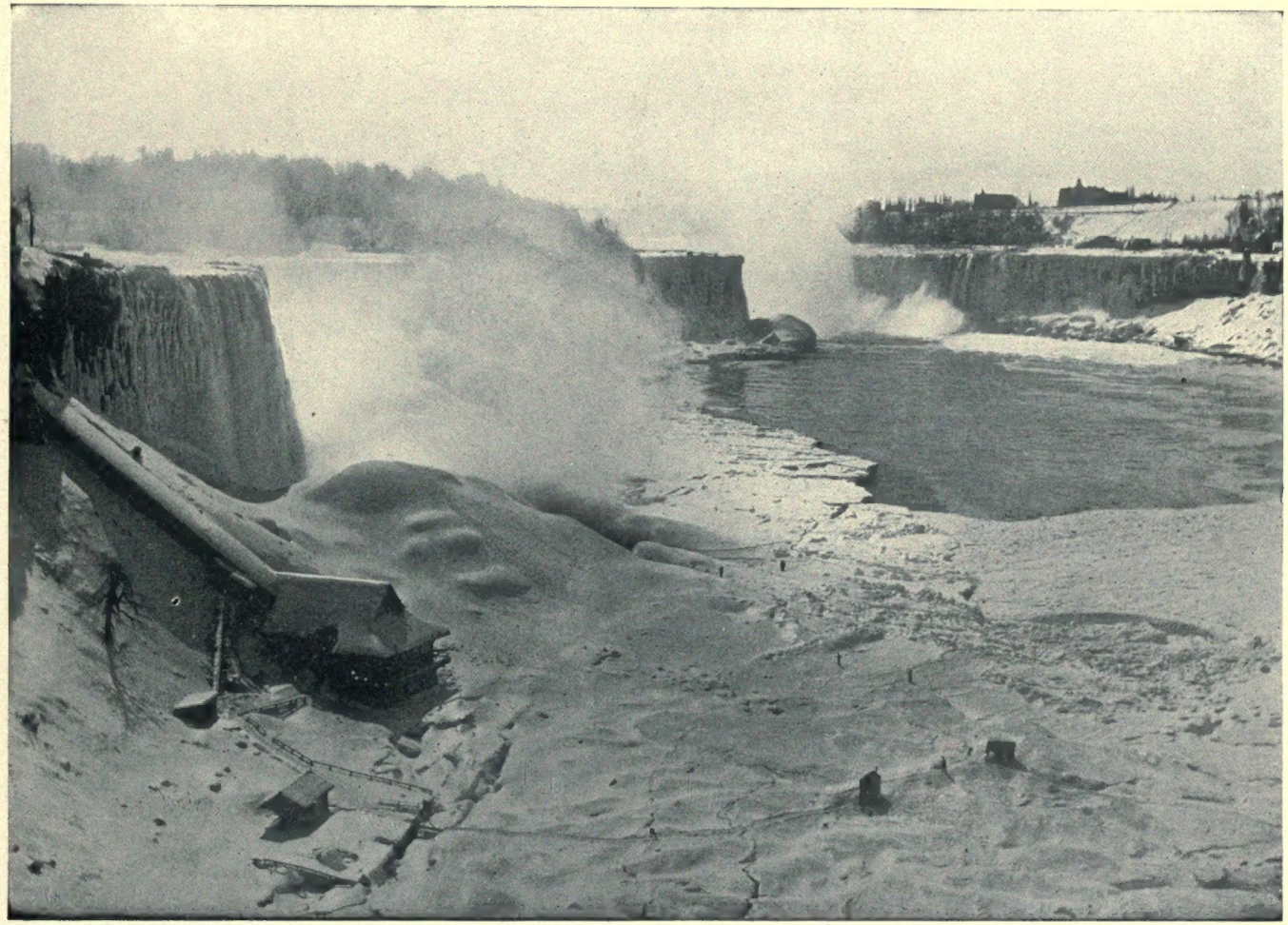
Nor again do they gain the fullest appreciation of the mighty cataract, until it has been seen under winter's frown, as well as summer's smile; by sunrise and by moonlight, in calm and storm. Ever and anon she presents new phases of interest. From every different vantage ground, a fresh sensation of delight is derived. But whatever the sight, there is always the sound too—the constant, persistent, monotonous, awful roar, which says in unmistakable voice, "I am the handiwork of God. From Him do I derive this mighty power, and unto Him must I return account."

Published by L. H. NELSON COMPANY, Portland, Maine
Publishers of Nelson's International Series of Souvenir Books

Copyright, 1906, 1907, by L. H. NELSON CO., Portland, Me.—85th Thousand.

182414

GENERAL VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS. Showing the American Fall at the left—the Canadian or Horseshoe Fall on the right, also the inclined plane which carries people down the steep side of the gorge to the steamboat landing.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE FALLS IN WINTER. This photograph was taken from the same point as the opposite picture and shows what a wonderful transformation is wrought by the snow and ice at Niagara.

AMERICAN AND CENTER FALLS FROM CANADIAN PARK. From this point the American Fall shows its full width of nearly 1,000 feet. It is a scene of overwhelming grandeur in which the divinity of nature stands out in sharp contrast to the human enterprises represented in the pigmy buildings and diminutive steamer.

HORSESHOE FALLS FROM CANADIAN SIDE. Here one gains an appreciation of the wonderful beauty of the river above the cataract, and sees the actual breaking point where the descent of 165 feet begins. "The Maid of the Mist" seems frightfully near destruction, but is really safe from all peril as the surface current at this point is not dangerous.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE HORSESHOE. Here we are on a vantage ground from which the exquisite curve of the Fall is delightfully obvious. The rise of the mist in a straight shaft indicates that there is no wind. 'Tis a rare June day—the awe is gone and in its stead we have a scene of beauty, a joy forever.

THE ICE BRIDGE. You would scarcely think it possible that this river flowing so swiftly could freeze over—but freeze it does—forming at certain times a strong bridge of ice on which little huts are erected. The ice and snow take on the most fantastic shapes. One who has never seen the Falls in winter has many pleasant surprises awaiting him.

AN EVENING POEM. Niagara by moonlight is entrancing. No fairy land of the most vivid imagination can eclipse this scene. The dark shadows but enhance the glistening glory of the ever-rushing torrent.

A STUDY IN SNOW. It snows constantly in the winter months at Niagara. The mist, which is a perpetual result of the falling cataract, freezes, covering the trees, rocks, gorges and river bed to a great depth.

THE AMERICAN FALL. The water at this point makes a descent of 150 feet and is one-quarter of a mile wide. 150,000,000 cubic feet of water pass over the Falls every minute.

A CLOSE VIEW OF THE HORSESHOE. The water here spreads out in a sheet 20 feet thick and 2,400 feet wide, falling a distance of 165 feet. At least ten times as much water flows over this Fall as over the American.

GOAT ISLAND BRIDGE Showing Cataract House and International Hotel.

THE LOWER STEEL ARCH BRIDGE. Here is offered a glimpse of the little trolley line which skirts the bottom of the gorge from Niagara Falls to Lewiston.

ARCH BRIDGE This bridge is used for carriages, pedestrians and electric cars, and is the fourth erected on this site. The bridge rounds above the distant Falls, forming one of the most exquisite pictures at Niagara.

GRAND TRUNK STEEL ARCH AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL CANTILEVER BRIDGES. In the foreground is the double-track cantilever bridge of the Michigan Central Railroad, built 1883. It is 900 feet long. The towers which support it rise 125 feet above their piers. The Steel Arch Bridge beyond was built in 1897 for the use of the Grand Trunk Railway.

NEW STEEL BRIDGE AND AMERICAN FALL FROM GOAT ISLAND. The Old Suspension Bridge was destroyed in January, 1889, during a terrific gale. The present structure was completed 1899

THE WHIRLPOOL. Located about a mile below the Suspension Bridge. Niagara's mighty force is here caught and penned by the giant walls she herself has cut in the solid rock. The waters whirl about in angry impatience to escape.

HORSESHOE FALL FROM TERRAPIN ROCK. This name was first given the Fall because of its shape, but this has gradually changed until it is more pointed, than rounded like a horseshoe. Terrapin Rock is on the extreme boundary of Horseshoe Fall.

FROM THE BOAT LANDING. At this point the calmness of the surface water asserts itself. Were it not for the great depth it would be vastly more tumultuous here, but the falling water drives itself to the river bottom leaving the surface calm and undisturbed.

PROSPECT POINT is the termination of Prospect Park, the State Reservation of New York, and overhangs the American Fall. One may almost touch the water just as it rushes over the brink of the precipice. This is to many the most inspiring view of all.

NIAGARA GORGE. An inconceivable amount of wasted force extending through centuries of time has caused this mighty river to cut a grand canyon to a depth of more than 200 feet. This view is taken two miles below the falls and is the point at which Niagara's pent-up fury vents itself in the most remarkable rapids in the world.

ICE MOUNTAIN AND FOOT OF INCLINE. Niagara's frozen spray piles itself each winter to a great height, forming a most delightful opportunity for coasting and skeeing The enormous icicles on the bank are an interesting sight.

IN THE GRASP OF THE ICE KING. Niagara has on her winter garb. Temperature vies with gravity trying in vain to stem the mighty motion of the cataract. The result is a most wonderful formation of ice and snow in the very teeth of the roaring monster.

WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS extend a mile below the Suspension Bridge. The river here narrows to about 300 feet, causing this terrific seething of waters. The banks rise to a height of 250 feet. The water seems to spring skyward en masse. Law and order are a thing of the past—chaos reigns supreme.

THE THREE SISTER ISLANDS. These islands are situated a short distance above the Falls and from them a grand view of the upper rapids is obtainable. They are connected by substantial bridges.

AMERICAN RAPIDS ABOVE THE FALLS, SHOWING GOAT ISLAND. The river here descends at a rapid rate—some forty feet in less than half a mile—and seems to be in almost undue haste to reach the goal and become an honored portion of America's greatest picture.

GOAT ISLAND BRIDGE FROM GOAT ISLAND. One of the numerous substantial bridges above the Falls.

CAVE OF THE WINDS AND ROCK OF AGES. The Cave of the Winds lies back of the Center Fall, and is 100 feet high, 100 feet wide and 80 feet in depth. The huge rock lying at the base of this Fall has been named "The Rock of Ages."

CAVE OF THE WINDS—WINTER. "If I am to be allowed to visit Niagara Falls but once, let it be in winter," said a prominent American statesman, "then its beauties, its fantasies, its azure tints beggar description."

LUNA ISLAND, lies between the American and Center Falls and furnishes a safe point where one may make a near approach to the mighty cataract.

LUNA ISLAND—WINTER—Compare this with the opposite view and note what a transformation has taken place. The ice and snow encroach upon the cataract as if to overpower it and lay their white mantle of peace upon the surging waters.

THE WHITE MAN'S FANCY. This painting by James Francis Brown, in the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, shows a beautiful maiden whose beckoning finger lures one to follow her to her fascinating but dangerous home "amidst the mists."

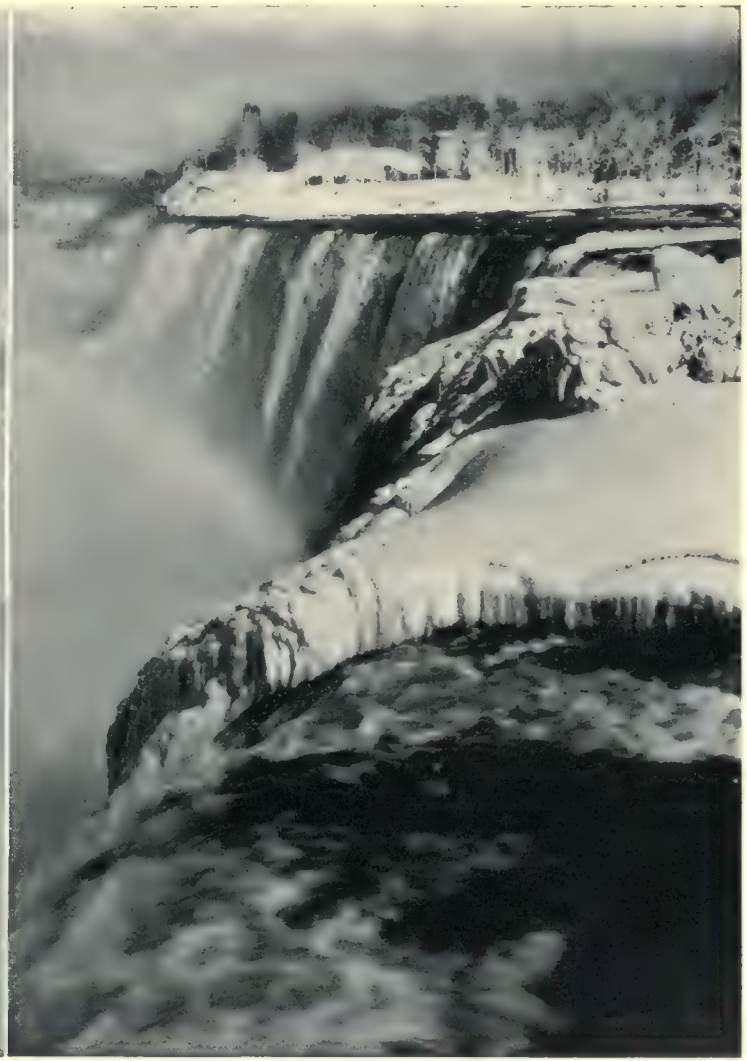
THE RED MAN'S FACT. This painting in the Cataract House represents a legend of the Indians. They were accustomed to make an offering each year of the fairest maiden in their tribe to the Deity supposed to be embodied in the Raging Water. This year the daughter of the chief had been chosen, and her father may be seen paddling after her in his canoe. Tradition says he followed her into the foaming waters and his loss caused the abandonment of the custom. Painted by James Francis Brown.

BRIDGE ON WILLOW ISLAND. One of the numerous quiet beauty spots located above the Falls.

WILLOW ISLAND. Showing some of the beautiful trees that abound in this vicinity.

PROSPECT PARK The trees and shrubbery at Niagara in winter are a rare study. The snow clings to each little branch in heavy tufts enlarging them to enormous proportions. Under a clear sky they sparkle with colors of great beauty.

PROSPECT POINT



AMERICAN FALL FROM GOAT ISLAND

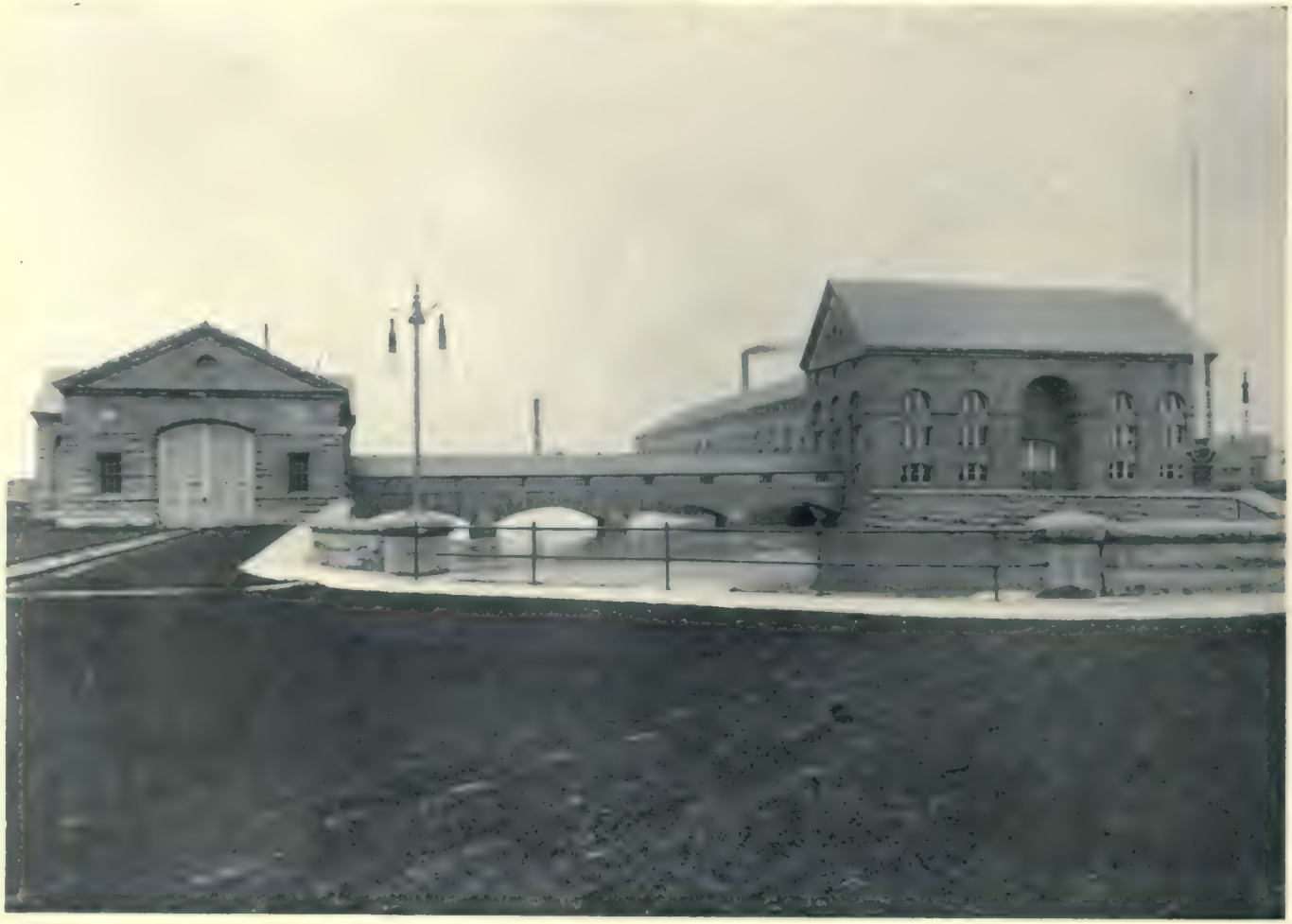
The mist in winter at times almost obscures the cataract—but the atmospheric effects—the haze over all—the subdued coloring—the awful roar from half seen sources produce in the mind of the observer a feeling of adoration.

AMERICAN FALLS FROM CANADIAN SIDE. The height of the Falls is here dwarfed by the snow mountains which form an almost complete barrier to the rushing river.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. Cost $50,000. Gift of Andrew Carnegie.

INTERNATIONAL THEATRE. Completed 1899.

LOUISE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. Completed 1890.



NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY'S PLANT Where the energy which for centuries has been going to waste has now been harnessed for the service of mankind.

INTERIOR OF POWER HOUSE showing the gigantic generators whose power is utilized by numerous railroads and manufacturing plants.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL. Completed 1900.

CENTER AVENUE SCHOOL. Completed 1899.

ASHLAND AVENUE SCHOOL. Completed 1903.
NIAGARA FALLS HIGH SCHOOL. Cost $150,000. Completed 1903. Capacity 1,000 scholars.

TABLE ROCK—WINTER. This rock once projected 60 feet over the chasm, but large pieces of it have fallen and in 1869 the Canadian Government caused the remainder to be removed as they considered it unsafe.

NIAGARA FRONTIER FISH AND GAME CLUB.

SPCL F 127 N8 N546 1907
C. 1
3 9157 00151019 0

Spcl
F
127
N8 N546
1907

182414

BROCK UNIVERSITY
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

LIBRARY

FOR USE IN SPECIAL COLLECTIONS ONLY